WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1890.

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

Local. In the past three weeks 175 people have ed in the District from lung disease alone. Justice Cox has decided to appoint a re-ter for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, ashington business men, interviewed by Chritic staff, speak happily of trade. esses. Robert Neville and Harvey Page their hunters at Tvy City this after-

he trial of James Henry for killing bert Pinckney was begun this after-

mass-meeting at the Metropolitan Zion rch will consider the Blair Educational

be Washington Rifles entertained the vers of the Second Regiment, N. G. D at supper last night.

r. F. H. Roscoe speke to a large audi-s at Willard Hall last night on "Home its Influence on Earth and in the Spirit

be Republican National Contral Comee leaders are reported to have turned r backs on New York in the World's

he bill of the Master Plumbers' Asso ion now before Congress is opposed by Master Plumbers' Protective Associaales amounting to nearly 180,000 square t of ground in the vicinity of Lincoln k have been made recently at prices ging from forty-flve to seventy-flve centa-tet. and the Journeymen Association

Some papers in the Columbia National ank were ignited by sparks from the heating apparatus yesterday afternoon. Three fire enginess, two hose-reels and the hookand-ladder were summoned, but were not recoled.

Cushman & Thomas' Minstrels, which speared at Kernan's last week, disbanded yesterday. Manager Chapman went away in Thursday to secure a brass band, and asn't returned. The salaries for last week

ave not been paid. The Woman's Christian Association, founded to afford aid to the destitute and to reform the fallen, celebrated its twentieth anniversary yesterday, and Rev. Dr. Hamlin preached the anniversary sermon at his church last night.

The following members of the Senger-bund have left for New York to attend the annual fools' carnival of Beethoven Menner-chor: Paul Schultz, John Waldman, Charles Islaer, Henry Klinge, Frank Colondy, Illam Verhoff, and Chris. Xander.

ajor Wissman has telegraphed to Berlin, outining the report of Dr. Peters' safety. An alleged flaw has been found in the tle to real estate in several Montana

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is in Cairo with his wife, is studying the Egyptian The great Kennebcc ice harvest began

his morning, and 5,000 men went to work in the ice fields. Jim Starr, the noted horse thief, is dying

of wounds received while being pursued by United States officers. An Indianapolis girl named Shaw has been seized with a fit of sneezing that has ontinued for forty-eight hours.

The Mexican Government has established a quarantine against Kansas hogs on account of the hog cholera in that State.

The New York State Commissioners of Fisheries have recommended the establishment of public preserves in the Adiron-

The Union Bridge Company, the largest concern of the kind in the world, is about to absuden its shops in Buffajo and concen-trate its plant at Athens, Par

The law against the noisy crying of newspapers on Sunday went into effect in Newburgh, N. Y., yesterday. The boys sold out their papers, but had to dodge the police. The body of Banker Joseph G. Ditman of Philadelphia, who disappeared on De-lember 11 last, was found yesterday floating in the Schuylkill River under the Pennsyl-vania Rallroad Bridge.

Peter Jackson, the pugllist, arrived in lew York last night on the Adriatic. He does not know when his light with Sullivan will take place. He says that he will soon e in first-rate condition.

Jessie Dean Reynolds, the actress, who shot herself in New York on Friday last, was buried yesterday afternoon in the grave is buried yesterday afternoon in the grave th her son Robbie. Many members of sion seut beautiful floral offerings. avid Alexander fired a pistol at Bishop itaker during confirmation services at John's Episcopal Church in Philadel-a yesterday. Alexander was a Protionist and was opposed to the Bishop's tude on the liquor question.

resident Fitzgerald and Secretary Sutton the Irish National League of America e gone to Detroit to attend the exami-ion of Treasurer O'Reilly's accounts. inesday and hold public sessions house at Logansville, Cal., was buried

a snowslide during a storm yesterday, I two of its inmates killed. Fear pre-is in Sierra City of another slide. Many ies have abandoned their homes, and ave taken refuge in the lower tunnel of Butte mine. The Browning Society of Boston

hold a memorial meeting to-morrow atter-coon. Those who are expected to be pres-sent include James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, George William Curtis, Robert C. Whithrop, Julia Ward Howe, Richard Watson Gilder, Thomas B. Aldrich,

Charles Dudley Warper, Louise Chandler Moulton and James Parton.

A terrible storm swept Eastern Colorado on Friday night and Saturday. The railway trains were stopped frequently by the sand being blown into the cuts and filling them. Many buildings were destroyed at Monument and a gale rayed at Maniton. First ment and a gale raged at Manitou. Fire-broke out on the mountains only a few miles from town, and land reports indicated that it bad reached the powder magazines.

Foreign.

Many Socialist meetings were held yes-terday throughout Germany to celebrate the defeat in the Reichstag of the Anti-So-cialist bill.

General Radetzkey, one of the heroes of Shipka Pass, which was gallantly held against the Turks in 1878, is dead. Judge Pitshke of New York City died in Heidelberg on Saturday night. His re-mains will be brought to America.

Brazil and the Argentine Republic have signed a treaty settling the dispute ove the frontiers of the Missiones territory. It is reported from Paris that a split is coming in the Boulangist party.

Dr. Abbott of the Smithsonian has re turued from his exploring expedition to Massiland. Mr. Carroll was left on Mount

The old Czech members of the Diet have unanimously accepted the agreement ar-rived at by the German-Czech conference

at Vienna.

The channel steamer Paris, plying between New Haven and Dieppe, concerning whose safety some anxiety was felt, has arrived at Dover in a disabled condition.

Prince Henry of Battenburg expresses the most lively disastisfaction at life at Balmoral Castle under the eye of his royal mother-in-law, Victoria. He is now inducing her to sign a page, saving what his

ing her to sign a paper, saying what his future status is to be.

Burial Permits Issued. The following burial permits have

been issued by the Health Officer dur-

been issued by the Health Officer during the past forty-eight hours:

J. Edwin Jones, 73 years; Ephraim Tanzer, 65 years; Eleanora Edwards, 68 years; Elliza Ann Candee, 73 years; John Quiney Adams, 54 years; Charles E. Jarrett, 43 years; Maria E. Grigaby, 67 years; Mary Louisa O'Hara, 50 years; Lilly C. Filberg, 29 years; Daniel Shea, 26 years; Charles Edward Beavans, 30 years; Jennie Burdett, 8 years; William R. Thomas, 1 year; James Sheeby, 1 year; William D. E. Hardy, 1 year; Annie M. Leatchford, 9 months; Jim Foundling, 8 months; Charles Collins, 8 months, and colored; John Allen, 99 years; Andrew B. Roberts, 49 years; Cornolia P. Andrew B. Roberts, 49 years; Cornolia P. Hurley, 35 years; John F. Shamwell, 25 years; Helen Spriggs, 13 years; Joseph J. Hughes, 19 years; Martha Wright, 11 years; Cassle Mitchell, 5 years; Otto Danwood, 7 months; Edwin C. Flagerly, 2 worths; infant Ball, 2 hours; Elnora hours, 8 months.

HELP THESE WOMEN

Shamefully Abused Needle-Workers in the Employ of the Government.

CHANCE FOR MR. WANAMAKER.

An Injustice for the Philanthropic Consideration of the Postmaster-General.

DO FORTY BAGS A DAY OR GO!

Toilers Who Sew Mail Sacks Like Slaves Ground Down to Conditions of Pauperism.

The attention of the Hon. John Wanamaker, the Postmaster-General, the Christian advocate, the exponent of the Golden Rule, is called to the imposition which is being daily practiced by the Postoffice Department upon sixty-five poor women in its employsixty-five poor women, without powerful friends, who have to put up with the injustice forced upon them because they are dependent upon the work given by the Department for their daily bread, and to leave it would be to suffer other hardships. The Postmaster-Gencral is doubtless not fully aware of the condition of things. He has never seen the sixty-live women at their work. He has a reputation for philanthropy, for being a big-hearted, warm-souled man, and if he were fully acquainted with the details of the injustice done these employes by the Department he would endeavor to better their condition. It is the intention of this writing to make him aware of the facts and start the

movement for the better. WHERE THEY WORK In the third story of a building once used as a carriage repository, on C street, between Four-and-a half and Sixth northwest, sit sixty-five women from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. almost obscured in a blinding, stifling cloud of dust, ply-ing their needles the live-long day re-pairing torn and dilapidated mail sacks. There is no conversation among them. There is no time to lose in talking. A task is imposed upon them, which they must fulfill or get out. Each one must repair forty bigs a day. It matters not whether the bag has a small rent in it or whether it is ripped from top to bottom. It must be mended. If a woman gets slightly-damaged bags to mend and she can do fifty a day it's her good fortune. If she gets badly-torn ones and finds it impossible to keep up the record of forty bags a day it is her misfortune and she must give way to some one else. The bags are heavy, filthily dusty, hard to man-age, but the women toll away, bending silently over their work, while only a hacking cough breaks the silence now

and then, telling only too well that the stilling dust is affecting their lungs. If, by good fortune, a woman can do Every week finds changes in the payrolls, as some poor woman drops out of he ranks and another needy takes her place. What matters it if the foul, filthy dust from the old mail sacks fills the air, blinds the eyes, stifles the breath? What matters it if the hands are sore and bleeding from handling the heavy sacks? They must keep on, for there are needy ones at ne, and the few dollars paid out by the Government for this work come in to keep the wolf from the door. compensation which the United States Government pays for this work is \$39 per month! Thirty dollars per month! The Italian "dago," who works upon the railroad for a soulless contractor at \$1 a day, earns his money easier than ese women, who are employed by the United States Government, at the Cap ital of the Nation, surrounded on every side by evidences of the luxurious lil of the Government in other ways, which, by contrast, makes their own niggardly allowance seem less

In the very Department which employs these women and fixes their hard task and inadequate compensation are many contrasts to the lot of these poor women. The colored messengers, whose hardest duties are to sit in a chair outside a door from 9 until 4 and carry an occasional paper across the hall, re ceive from 33 to 50 per cent, more sa ary than these overworked women. They wax fat and sleek, and too often insolent, upon the Government's liber ality, and the curtailment of the salar ies of the poor women make larger the fund from which these men are paid.

THE DAILY WORK. Over 3,000 bags are handled daily in the mail-bag repair shop. Dilapidated jute pouches that have been thrown from flying mall trains dashing past the small stations; that have been stacked high upon lumbering stage coaches crawling their way over the prairie, or whirling swiftly down a mountain side; pouches plastered with the mud of Southers swamps, as the star-route carrier, a negro mounted on a mule with the bay of mail behind him, plunged through the miry waters; pouches that have laid in the holds of the trans-Atlantic flyers as they climbed the crests combing waves to and from the Old World-all these come to the shop to be mended and sent again upon the road. They are received on the lower floor, shaken out and assorted by men. The sorting room is not so bad; it is ven-An open shaft thirty square extends up through the next floor to the floor where the women are. Through this shaft the dust from the lower floors rises in a cloud that would do credit to a Sahara sand storm and fills the room where the women work. Thirty dollars a month for this work Any one of the ave hundred idling de partment messengers, who get from \$40 to \$60 for dong next to nothing, would resign after one day's trial at it.

WHAT INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED. On inquiry among those who have worked in this "black hole of Calcutta," as one styled the place, most distressing experiences were disclosed. They charge that the most unwarrantable double-dealing is practiced Captain Cullem, the gentleman They have no complaint make against his treatment of them.

I went there I knew nothing about the rule of forty bags a day or go. But after I had been there some time I overheard remarks about it. I went to Captain Cullem and asked it it was true that those who did not accomplish an average of forty bags a day for the month would be dropped at the end of the month. He denied that it was so, but at the end of the month I was called up, and he said that I had not kept up the regular number and that I would have to go unless it was done. He con-tradicted himself.

tradicted himself.

"Yes, and he is always contradicting himself." broke in another. "He excuses things by saying that they are done by order of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, and General Whitfield, when asked about it, says that Captain Cullem is the one who is responsible. All things are charged to something indefinite called headquarters. There is no getting any satisfacters. There is no getting any satisfac-

THE SUFFERING ENDURED. The suffering that is caused sometin es is hard to realize. The women bend in a strained position for hours over the dusty bags, with the dust going to their lungs, their hands torn by the ragged edges of the bags and cut by the coarse twine used for thread, while they have to exert almost a man's strength to pull the needle through at strength to pull the needle through at times. One worker was overcome by a hemorrhage one day while bending over her work and had to be helped to the dressing room. This is a dark retreat, ventilated from the top by a trapdoor, the walls coarse duck nailed on posts. It is cruel irony to call it a dressing room.

WORSE THAN SLAVES. The women are driven as no slaves were ever driven. The fear of dismissal is constantly before them. It is "forty bags or go." In cases of 'culled' or selected bags this can be done, but when one receives half a dozen bags with great rents in them it is out of the question. Sometimes it takes a half and even three-quarters of an hour to mend one bag. It is a physi-cal impossibility to keep up the average of forty with so much time spent on a

DRIVEN TO A SICK BED. Not long since a woman who has two fatherless children dependent on her was called up and told that her work was below the average. It was midday, on the last day of the month. "You are thirty-two bags behind your number," she was told. She had half a day in which to make it up. If she failed dismissal awaited her. She tottered back to her seat, nearly overcome with fear. 'I shall do it; I must do it or starve,' she cried in anguish. Doubtless some good angel stirred the heart of the distributor to favor her, for she succeeded in complishing the task. But the strain, the worry and the exertion were too much. The next day she took to her bed and has been lying at death's door in consequence. Uncle Sam had obtained his due, but it was almost at the cost of a human life. Talk about the slave-drivers of the South! Even self-interest would keep them from driving their men to the death-bed.

IN CONSTANT FEAR. The fear felt by the slave for the overseer's lash was not greater than that felt by the women lest their "stint" be unperformed. It is with them every day, every hour, every minute. Every time a bag is brought is a crisis. If it If, by good fortune, a would can more than forty bags a day, she is allowed three cents additional for each lowed three cents additional for each they rejoice when luck turns and only a few holes are found. They work is a bad one it means time lost, and their apprehension increases. But how with renewed hope. They may get their forty done, they whisper to them-selves. The dear ones at home will be The wolf will kept from starvation. kept at bay a little longer.

One afternoon one of the workers was observed to be greatly disturbed. She trembled as she threaded her needle and put her hand to her head as if to "What is the matter a companion asked, compassionately I'm behind and I don't what to do. I'm so nervous I can hardly count, even." ' Her nerves were com pletely unstrung. "Fiddlesticks! You'll catch up. What's the difference?" catch up. said the other lightly, trying to banish the gloomy thoughts. But it made a great difference. The pittance she carned meant support and a home to those committed to her care, and she struggled with her feelings, and with a great effort plodded doggedly on.

Of course, only those who are in great need of the money would work in such a place for such pay. Little as it is, it is a great deal to lose. Imagine the torture of being in constant apprehension of losing. Good workmanship doesn't of losing. Good workmanship doesn count. The stint must be performed.

BRUTAL TREATMENT. The women have no complaint to make of their treatment by those in charge. There was an uncouth boor there sometime ago whose place was behind canal horses. Becoming angry at one of the women who did not accomroughly: "I wouldn't strike a woman but I would just like to take a club and beat some brains into them." A gen-tlemanly remark for a United States official to make. Everyone in hearing shook with indignation. However he gone, and only his unfragrant memory remains. One of the men in charge d to amuse himself with hitting one of the colored women on the head with the metal part of the mail bags every time he passed behind her. He said boastingly one day to one of the workers: "See me crack that darkey on the head as I pass her.' "You should be ashamed of your

He winked and rejoined, "See me do

it:" and he did it. WHAT A VISITOR IS TOLD. However, this brutality happily has passed away. The women have now only to worry about their work. This those in charge claim is not too great. When some one who has heard some-thing of the flying rumors about the place goes down to the repair shop to find out what truth there is in them he will be pleasantly met; he will shown records of the fast workers. will be found that some have mended as many as sixty bags in one day. "So you see, my dear sir, that if these young adies can accomplish sixty in a day, it is not asking too much to have forty Now, frankly, is it?" itor is stumped. Certainly it looks fair. There must be some mistake in the reports. They are probably spread by azy, incompetent women, who want to paid without rendering an equiva Another case of oppression has proved to be a bugaboo. He thanks

one with which he came. The thought doesn't occur to him that perhaps the sixty bags which were mended by the fast workers were not in such a bad condition as the forty which

the gentlemanly official, and departs

a different impression from the

pelled by the bland official who shows him the pile of bags and Informs him that they are piled up just now, as they come from below and are distributed in fives to the workers as they need them; consequently partially is impossible. The questioning visitor is convinced.

A RING CHARGED. The gravest charge made against the management is that such partiality does exist and there are those who are willing, if it is necessary, to make affidavits that the bags are culled and the better ones given to favorites. The constant effort of the management is to make as good a record as possible for the fast workers. It is solemnly charged that the distributors have been ordered by their superiors to give bags in good con-dition to certain workers. One woman says: "I saw — talking to — . She asked: 'Do you want my address' He took it and furnished her with good bags. I had a pile of very bad ones under my feet. I told him to take them away and get me some good ones or would get him into trouble. He did.

OFFENDERS DISMISSED. There are strict rules against "culling" and one of the distibutors was not long since discharged for doing it. Nevertheless it is claimed the practice continues and must continue so long as sixty bags are mended in a single day This ring is the greatest injustice. I not only allows the standard to be set high, but it imposes on those who are high, but it imposes on those who are not in it more than their fair share of the drudgery. Who belongs to the ring? No one connects Captain Cullem with it. Doubtless he has been greatly imposed upon by subordinates, for in every case of wrong doing detected the guilty one has had to go. One of the examiners whose relations with one of the women—who was married, by the way—were noticing, used to fave this way-were notorious, used to favor this woman in distribution. He was dis-

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

It is claimed by some that partiality can be secured by the payment of money. This should be investigated. More serious allegations are also made. It is certain that if anything could drive a woman from virtue it would be just such a ceaseless, wearying torture as these women have to endure. "I am a true and honest woman, now " said one heart sick creature, "but Heaven only knows how long this sort of life will let me remain so." It is constant fear tugging at their heart strings that makes women desperate and ready to dare anything to better their condition. Uncle Sam can ill afford to have his work done at less than contract rates and take it out of the flesh and blood of struggling and dependent women.

LAWS FOR CABS.

Big Jack Horner Learnt a New Thing This Morning.

Big Jack Horner has driven a cab in Washington for over forty years, but he didn't know before this morning that drivers were not allowed to occupy any hack-stands in the city on Sunday with the exception of those at the railway stations and steamboat landings. He was the first driver ever arrested un-der the regulation, and, taking this into consideration, Judge Miller fined him \$5 and suspended sentence. "This regulation is the law," he remarked, "and no matter what we may think about it, we have to enforce the law," Horner was up on another charge-that of driving on the wrong side of the street. He explained that he had just driven General Beale to Chamberlin's and was returning to the stand. He had had no chance to get on the right side of the street, he said; but Judge Miller didn't think this was a sufficient excuse and fined him \$5.

NOT QUICK ENOUGH.

Isaac Rebinson Tried to Hide the Evi

dences of His Gambling. Isaac Robinson was at one time special policeman, but he left that for the more lucrative occupation of keep ing a gambling saloon. His experience as an officer stood him in good stead in his new business, for he took the precaution to have a part of the floor re moved and a small trap door substi-tuted. When his place in Jackson al-ley was raided on Saturday night by a quad of officers of the Sixth Precinct the door was hastily thrown open and the paraphernalia of the table tossed in But it wasn't fastened down properly and after Robinson and the habitues of the place had been arrested it was opened and the dice and cards taken , and they were used as evidence this morning in the Police Court. Robinson, the keeper of the house, was fined \$20.

JAMES HENRY'S SLAYERS. Herbert Pinckney Put on Trial This

Afternoon. The trial of Herbert Pinckney charged with killing James Henry on the 27th of May last, began in the Criminal Court this afternoon before Chief Justice Bingham. It is alleged by the Government that the wounds which caused the death of the man were made by a knife, but the defense tried to prove that they were made by a cow

The physicians who were called it testified as to the character of the wounds. The carotid artery was severed, and the attempt to stop the flow of blood was unsuccessful. He died at the drug store corner C and Pennsylvania avenue southwest. The fight Was caused by trouble between the children of the two men. Dr. Bayne testified that such a wound could not have been made by a cowhide.

The Court Seemed Doubtful.

Henry McWilliams charged with the larceny of \$3 worth of chickens from Samuel Moss, first pleaded not guilty in the Criminal Court, but while waiting for trial he thought it over and this morning when he was called for tria before Chief Justice Bingham he with drew his plea and admitted that he had stolen the fowls. He is a full grow the Justice asked him his age he looked him in the eye unflinchingly and said he was 15 years old last December. The Court looked him over in a doubtful sort of way and sent him to jail for six months,

Perjured Himself in a Pension Case The Commissioner of Pensions has been advised that Frank Myers, alias Bunting, was on the 28d instant brought before the U.S. Court in New York city, under indictment for perjury in the pension claim of Caroline G. Myers formerly Mount. He pleaded guilty and was fined and sentenced prisonment at hard labor in the Erie Penitentiary for two years.

A Good Templar Entertainment, An entertainment, musical and literary, except as he deceives them with con-tradictory statements. Said one: "When does occur to him, it to promptly dis-tradictory statements. Said one: "When does occur to him, it to promptly dis-tradictory statements. Said one: "When does occur to him, it to promptly dis-

PARTY BOSSES SCARED.

HAS THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TURNED AGAINST NEW YORK?

Afraid That Tammany Would Make the World's Fair a Feeder for Dem-ocratic Success in 1892—What Chi-cago and New York Say.

It may be authoritatively stated to day that the Republican leaders of the House and Senate have been given to understand positively by the Republican National Committee, or its recognized leading members, that under no circumstances whatever should the World's Fair be allowed to be held in New York. This flat is said by those who should know to have gone forth.

LIKE THE OLD PARLE. The sub-committee of the House Quadri-Centennial Committee held a Quadri Centennial Committee held a meeting to-day. They took the bills introduced in the House, providing for the World's Fair at Chicago and New York, and discussed them to make up an independent bill. The prominent provisions of each bill were clipped and laid aside to be considered for engrafting into the new bill. No reference was made to the Wash. No reference was made to the Washington bill. The friends of Washington are satisfied. They prefer not to baye the provisions of the Washington bill brought in, as that measure will probably be placed to successfully op pose the other.

The Committee on Rules did not con-

sider Mr. Hitt's resolution increasing the membership of the Quadri-Centennial Commuttee from nine to thirteen members. The situation as to the World's Fair

matter to-day may be likened to one of Æsop's fables, which relates that two eocks feeding found an unusually spicy worm. They both sprang for it at the same time. The battle was long and sanguinary. A farmer passing saw the combatants and fastened a greedy eye upon them, saying, "Here are two large and elegant cocks which will well adorn my large, and a well will confiscate them." barn-yard, and I will confiscate them. He waited, like a wise man, until the two cocks were wearied out with their fight and, calmly stepping in, he was able to capture them both. Thus did the cocks compass their own undoing. The parallel of this situation may be found in the bitter fight which Chicago and New York are waging against each other for the World's Fair, with the neutral and non-combative attitude which Washington is assuming; and may represent the victory of Washing-ten when the other two have gaffed each other into a state of helplessness. A prominent Senator, one who con-trols a following in the Senatorial body. said to a CRITIC man to-day: "There are so many conflicting interests, which are utterly irreconcilable in the struggle between New York and Chicago for supremacy in this matter, that I think legislative action will centre upon Washington, forced to take a neutral

stand in the face of difficulties which beset other action. A review of the claims of the rival cities may be presented at this time.

CHICAGO'S TACTICS. The Chicago managers assert that the situation with regard to New York is so complicated with local politics as to put the New Yorkers in a sea of trouble. The Chicago people say that Depew, Vanderbilt, and, in fact, all the railway interests are not in earnest in advocat ing the location of the exposition in New York. The New York Central Railroad people are believed to be playing a clever game, with additional terminal facilities for the stakes. crease the terminal facilities of the elevated road. Both roads are now embarrassed for lack of track room, and cannot secure it under ordinary cir-cumstances. If the Legislature and city authorities will not consent to their additional terminal facilities, they do not want the fair. It will bring more business to the Vanderbilt system if the fair is held in Chicago.

The Chicago men say that Platt and the other Republican managers are op posed to having the fair in New York unless they can make terms with Tammany to give them control of one half the fifteen millions of dollars or have it expended under Federal authority is asserted that Platt's fine Italian hand can be traced in the action of the New York Legislature in downing the ten-million-dollar loan bill. The Republicans of Western and Central York State have awakened to the fact that to pass the loan bill would be to insure the election of the Democratic State and Presidential tickets in 1892 The party leaders at Washington are of the same opinion. It is said that Platt's mission in New York now is to confe with Tammany leaders and secure, if possible, a promise of division of the spoils if the fair is allowed to go to New York.

PERSONAL AMBITIONS AT WAR. The Chicagoans claim that personal ambition is influencing some of the New York men and is causing a split be tween them, thus weakening their power. It is alleged that Roswell P. Flower is endeavoring to make capital for himself with a view of being a candidate for Governor. On the other hand, Congressman Belden of Syracuse has his eye on Flower's ambitions and will see that he does not have too much

The New York people are confident the ten million-dollar loan bill will pass the Legislature, and they think catch many votes from New York in the House from economic members who would find justification of their eco-nomic principles in voting for New York. The New Yorkers are desperately afraid the Chicago men will make a fight against them on the ground of difficulties in terminal facilities. This is the Achillean spot and they know it HOW THE HOUSE STANDS.

The private books of the Chicago people show that 137 members of the House are pledged for Chicago. This is within 28 of a majority of the House, in the case of Edward L. McClelland New York is estimated to have 80 votes, St. Louis 50, Washington au unwho killed Henry Benton iast Monday known quantity. The nasty politica quibbles and the close affinity of bood ling politics with the question of the World's Fair are becoming so apparent as to be a bugbear to the conserv-ative men of the House. The claim has been asserted with great vigor of lung power by New York, and Chicago advocates that patriotic motives alone governed them for the fair, but every day it becomes more apparent that patriotism is in the background and that politics and boodlerism are forging to the front. This will end in but one thing-fixing upon Washington as a neutral territory and the location of the fair under Gov ernmental auspices, entirely devoid of

What the New Yorkers Say. New Yorkers are beginning to hodge on the prospect of the World's Pair be ing held at the metropolis, and expecially since the delay of the Legislature of the Empire State regarding the \$10,000,000 guarantee bill. Then, too, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew does not take such a rosy view of the situation as he did a couple of weeks ago, and reinctantly admits that there is hustling going on of which he never dreamed. It is claimed that Southern Congressmen are opposed to holding the fair at Chicago, and one reason assigned for this antagonism is that among the chief attractions of the Windy City is Libbey Prison. According to the New Libbey Prison. According to the York contingent setting up Libbey Prison at Chicago has been a sore point with Southern men, and Chicago ha never been very popular with that ele ment. They are opposed to having the fair go to any city that will require the assistance of the Government in carrying out the project, and declare that New York is the only place that makes a bono fide guarantee to stand all the expenses unaided.

WILL OPEN EARLIER. The Police Court Will Begin Business

at 8:45 a. m. "Hereafter," said Judge Miller in the Police Court this morning, "this court will open promptly at a quarter of 9 o'clock and the District cases will be called. I want the cases ready for trial and the prisoners confined in the cells will have the precedence. This is best for them, for they can go out and get something to cat if they are discharged, and if not they will be sent to the work

house, where they will be fed. "The days are getting longer now, and this can be done without any inconvenience. The collateral defendants can wait their turn. By this means I think we can get through the District cases at 10 or 10:30 every morning. The vans will have to get here earlier. Mr. Dumont is here and I am here early enough, but half the time we do not find any cases waiting for us. The lieutenants will have to see to it that the prisoners from their stations will have to be here earlier."

CLAIMED A SPECIAL MISSION.

A Crazy Woman Who Wanted to See the President. An elderly woman, giving her name as Julia Spriggins, went to the White House this afternoon and demanded an immediate interview with the President. It was soon ascertained that she was of unsound mind. She claimed to have been sent by New York detectives on a special mission to the President. Sergeant Dinsmore took charge of the woman, and sent her to Police Headquarters, whence she was taken to the First Precipet and turned over to the matron.

WILL APPOINT A RECEIVER. Decision of the Court in the C. & O.

Judge Cox has decided to appoint a receiver for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and how-directed Morris & Hamilton, representing the bondholders of 1878, to draw up a decree, This decision on the part of the Judge of the Equity Court is a victory for the bendholders. The officers of the com-pany claimed that under the law they had the right to sell the franchise of the company, but were not sustained.

Entertained at the Chief Justice's. The Saturday Evening Dancing Club was entertained Friday evening at the residence of Chief Justice Fuller, whose youngest daughters, Miss Catherine and Miss Jennie Fuller, are members. Among those present were Miss Mattie Wood, Miss Marie Williamson, Miss Daisy Mullett, Miss Grace Miller, Miss Flora Rease, Miss Mavel Smith, Miss Nena Beal, Mr. Fred. Faust, Mr. Wilson Young, Mr. Walter Webb, Mr. Horace Collins, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Alfred Tyler, Mr. Theodore Tyler, Mr. Thornton Parker, Mr. Samuel Davi and Mr. Arther MacArthur.

Fought Hard For His Liberty.

Albert Merritt fought hard for his lib erty but he didn't get it, and this morning Chief Justice Bingham sentenced him to the Albany Penitentiary for one year He was tried in the November term of las year for the larceny of twelve chicken valued at \$12 from John Meeks, but the jury failed to agree and were dis-charged. So he had to be tried over again, but this time the jury brought in a verdict of guilty after half an hour's consultation.

The Bridge to Giesboro.

A large delegation of citizens called upon the Commissioners this morning and asked that a favorable report on the bill now before Congress for the construction of a bridge at the foot of South Capitol street be made. The Commissioners promised to act as they thought to the best interests of the city in the matter.

A "Fence" Sentenced. Joe Hayes, a notorious receiver of stolen goods was sentenced to Albany for three years this afternoon by Chief Justice Bingham. He was found guilty of receiving a quantity of silverware, the property of Mrs. Colgrove, knowing it to be stolen.

The Mass-Meeting.

A citizens' meeting will be held in the rink, New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, to-morrow evening for the general discussion of the Breckinbridge bill to er force Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, now pending in the House

Officer Hicks' Funeral. The funeral of Private G. W. Hicks

took place this afternoon from the Third Precinct Station at 2 o'clock Lieutenant Guy, in command of a de tail of twenty-six men, escorted the remains to Glenwood Cemetery, where they were interred. A Witness Committed to Jail.

John Fleming, an important witness

evening, was committed to jail this morning by Chief Justice Bingham in default of \$100 bonds.

Recorder Trotter Worse The condition of Recorder Trotter is not so favorable as it was a few days While his condition is not alarm ing, it is the cause of grave apprehen sion among his friends.

No Time to Consider Licenses. The Commissioners could not find time lo-day to take un the liquor license inves igation, being pressed with other matters Money for Repairing Roads.

A requisition for \$10,000 was to-day draws for current repairs to county roads. Local Weather Forecasts. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds,

MR. HARRISON'S SLATE.

SOME OF THE NAMES OF HIS FA-VORITES FOR OFFICE.

Nominations Sent to the Senate—Pro-ceedings in Congress—Legislative Measures for the District Gossip From the Corridor.

The President sent the following cominations to the Senate to day: Samuel Balley, jr., of Ohio, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cinematl, Ohio.

John E. Haggart of North Dakota, to be

Marshal of the United States for the Dis-trict of North Dakota. Ellin Coleman of Wisconsin, to be At-torney of the United States for the Eastern

District of Wisconsin.

Benjamin F. Fowler of Wyoming, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Wyoming.

Augustine Heard of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Corea.

Louis Gottschalk of California, to be Consul of the United States at Statigart.

John F. Winter, of Himois, to be Consul of the United States at Mannheim.

Richard Guenther of Wisconsin, to be Consul General of the United States at the City of Mexico.

Consul General of the United States at the City of Mexico.

Thomas McDermott of Tennessee, to be Consul of the United States at Saint Thomas, West Indies.

George W. Fepper of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at Milan.

Navy—Commander William M. Folger.

United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnauce in the Department of the Navy, with rank of Commodore.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. Craig, to be a Commander.

Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieutenant James T. Smith, jr., grade to be a Lieutenant.

e a Lieutenant. Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, jr., grade to te a Lieutenant. Ensign Harry Kimmel, to be a Lieuten-

ant, junior grade. Ensign W. L. Burdick, to be a Lieutenant, junior grade.
Postmasters-Eben P. Couch at Mystic

Postmasters—Eben P. Couch at Mystic Bridge, Cobn. Marvin H. Tanner at Winsler, Conn. Orange L. Campbell at Knoxville, Ill. George F. Bucher at Moust Carroll, Ill. James B. Parsons at Dwight, Ill. John F. Sayles at Vandalia, Ill. Clark K. Denny at Greenville, Ill. Gabrielle Butts at Para, Ill. Wm. H. Shaw at Canton, Ill. W. H. Fitzwater at Seneca, Kan. John H. Gray at Neodesha, Kan. John H. Gray at Neodesha, Kan. James E. Anderson at Wamego, Kan. John Lehmans at Halstead, Kun. Robert M. Blatr at Stafford, Kan. Robert M. Blair at Stafford, Kan. Clarence J. Trigg at Mound City, Kan. John M. Claypool at Nickerson, Kan. Samuel S. Clay at Paris, Ky. Samuel A. Vannori at Port Deposit, Md. Benjamin F. Brooks at Barrey, Mass. James H. Mansfield at Gloucester, Mass. Williard J. Hale at Newhuryport, Mass. Asa B. Fay al Northborough, Mass. Henry M. Phillips at Springfield, Mass. Reuben K. Sawyer at Wellesley, Mass. Charles Cranford at Milford, Mich. W. M. L. DeKay at Redwood Falls, Minn.

Charles L. Wood at North Platte, Neb. Goo, M. Prentice at Fairfield, Neb. Simuel L. Brown, jr., at David City,

Neb.
Berj. F. Leonard at Bolivar Mo.
Eli R. Crafton at Liberty, Mo.
Wm. A. Spencer at Poplar Bluffs, Mo.
Henry J. Curtlee at Neasho, Mo.
Benj. W. Dillard at Aurora, Mo.
Charles W. Pelsue at Centralia, Mo.
Wm. C. Cheynoweth at Rogers, Ark.
Rowe R. Hooper at Nashua, N. H.
Eben W. Jones at Petersborough, N. H.
Frank H. Daniel at Franklin Falls, N. H.
Lambert L. Mulford at Salem, N. J.
Thomas Hendricks at Greensburgh, Ind. Thomas Hendricks at Greensburgh, Ind.

In the Senate. The House bill to simplify the laws respecting the collection of customs was ordered printed and referred to the

Committee on Finance. Mr. Hoar presented resolutions re-cently adopted at a mass meeting in Beston in relation to the cruel depriva-tion of colored people in the Southern States of the right to take part in elections. Referred to the Committee on

Privileges and Elections. Bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, in casing the limit of cost for the public building at Sacramento, Cal., to \$300,000, and appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose of increasing the limit for the El Paso. Texas, building from \$150,000 to \$200. c00; also increasing the appropriation for site and building at Omaha to \$2,000,000, and appropriating \$75,000 for the site and public building at An-

napolis, Md. A bill was also reported back favorably providing for the establishment of a National Zoological Park in the District of Columbia, and another the salary of the several District Judges

of the United States at \$5,000 Mr. Hale introduced in the Senate to day a bill, evidently designed as a sub stitute for the one introduced by Mr. Berry, and heretofore debated in the Senate, making it the the Superintendent of Census "to ascertain the number of sons who live on and co their own farms and who live in their own homes, and the number who hire their farms and homes; and the number of farms and homes which are un der mortgage, the amount of mortgage debt and the value of the property mortgaged. He shall also ascertain the objects for which mortgaged farms and homes have been mortgaged and the rate of interest paid upon martgage oans.

The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this law. Among the bills introduced were:

By Mr. Hoar-For the adjustme ment of accounts of laborers, work men and mechanics under the eight By Mr. Dawes-For the appointment of a superintendent of charity in the

The following were among the bills

introduced in the House under the call By Mr. Lawler of Illinois-Petition citizens of Chicago protesting against the reimposition of duty on crockery, china

reimposition of duty on crockery, china and glassware packages.

By Mr. Barnes of Georgia—Making the U. S. arsenal at Augusta, Ga., an arsenal of manufacture, construction and repair; also to refund the cotton tax; also for the improvement of the Savannah river.

By Mr. Massin—Making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a postoffice at Chicago.

By Mr. Struble of Iowa—Prohibiting the transportation of intexleating liquors from one State or Territory to another. Territory in violation of the laws thereof.

in violation of the laws thereof. By Mr. Kelly of Kansas—To pension the widows and orphans of people killed for political purposes since the close of the

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky offered a resolution, which was referred, gratulating the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of State government, as shown by their assumption of self-government, declar-ing that the United States of Brazil is recognized by the United States America as a free, sovereign and inde-pendent Republic, and providing that the President shall give proper notice of this recognition to the President of

the United States of Brazil Mr. McKinley of Ohio, from the Ways and Means, reported and the House passed without division, a

amending the tariff act of 1883, so as to impose a duty of 50 per cent. upon silk

(The bill is simply to correct an error

The House then in Committee of the Whole proceeded to consider the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the erection of three United States prisons and for the imprisonment of United States viscours.

Congressman Crain and Labor.

Congressman Crain of Texas is a friend of labor He knows what it is to labor, for he represents one of the biggest Congressional districts in this big Union Mr. Crain thinks the dignity, if not the emoluments, of labor, would be enhanced by a day off at least once a year. Hence he introduced a bill to establish a Labor Day, only his poetic establish a Labor Day, only his poetic taste suggested the more cuphonlous title of Artisans Day. He called his proposition "A bill declaring September first a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, to be called Artisans Day." The bill reads: "Be it enacted, etc., that the first Monday in September of each care that he a legal believes each year shall be a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Artisans' Day." The title and the text do not consist. The first Monday of September may fall on the first day of the month in Texas, but it doesn't in this latitude. Perhaps Mr. Crain would

do well to consult a calendar. Want Their Sunday Mail.

The 300 employes at the Capitol are making strong efforts to have the House postoffice kept open on Sundays, at least for one hour. It has always been kept open until the present incumbent came in, but now the men have to go from Saturday until Monday without their mail. One of the employes said in regard to it: "There are four men here whose wives are in the West sick. Those men are kept on the anxious seat from Saturday until Monday, not being able to hear from home, no matter how urgent the news might be."

District Legislation.

Mr. Cheadle introduced in the House to day a bill to shorten the terms of imprisonment in the jail and workhouse of the District of Columbia on account of good conduct during confinement. Representative De Lano to-day intro

duced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and creeting a building for the Girls' Reform School of the District of Columbia. The bill to remodel and repair the apparatus for heating, ventilating and sewage of the United States Courthouse in this city was reported favorably to the Senate to-day; also the bills on

which favorable reports were ordered in the District Committee last Sat-A bill for the appointment of a super intendent of charities in the District of Columbia was introduced in the Senate

Mr. Chandler introduced in the Senate to-day a bill appropriating \$23,000 to erect on one of the public reservations in Washington a statue of Mathew Fountaine Maury of Virginia.

Among the Committees.

The Senate Committee on Rules met this morning and had under consideration the question of leasing a building for the use of Senate committees not of Senate committees not now provided with committee rooms. No conclusion was reached. It is in tended to call the matter up for general discussion in the next secret session of

the Senate. The Senate Committee on Territories met this morning and had under con-sideration a number of bills. None of them received final consideration.

Excellent progress was made on the new code of rules this morning. Mr. Carlisle was present. The members of the committee expect to finish their work in a day or two, and the chances are in favor of the submission of the new code to the House some time this week.

The Ways and Means Committee con

tinued the work of perparing a tariff bill to-day. The cotton schedule of the Senate bill was taken up and passed with the understanding, however, that it should be subject to change. The cotton schedule of the Mills bill was submitted by the Democrats, but the committee refused to adopt it. The House Committee on Public Lands, at a meeting to day, ordered favorable reports to be made on House

bills granting the use of certain public lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park, and to establish two additional land offices in Montana. The Senate Committee on Public Lands, at its meeting this morning, ordered the Senate bill, heretofore reported, to be reported to the Senate as substitute for the House bill on Okla homa town sites. There are many points of difference between the bills, the principal of them being the principal or ousting deputy marshals and who obtained possession of land illegally in the Oklahoma country, which is found in the House bill, but not in the

Senate measure. The House Rebated this provision at some length. Senator Brown in Feeble Health There is only one member of the Senate who has not occupied his seat since Congress met on the first Monday of December last. He is that picturesque and historical figure, Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. He is in feeble health, and it is not thought he will ever again ap-pear in the Senate. He is at his home in Atlanta, suffering from an old bronchial affection and from general de-His active days are regarded

over. He has been a power in his State and in the councils of the nation since the war. Visitors at the Capitol.

Governor Alvin P. Hovey of In diana, a Representative in the last Congress, was on the floor, shaking hands with old acquaintances. The Gov-ernor looks well, and wore a Grand Army button in his buttonhole and a smile of satisfaction on his face.

Among the visitors on the floor this morning was the Hon, J. Ambler Smith, formerly a Representative from Virginia, and at that time the youngest or "baby Congressman." He was an especial favorite of General Garfield. He was an then one of the leaders of the Republi can majority.

The manly form and beaming smile of Charley Thompson, the handsomest lawyer of the District, was gliding about among the members up minute the Speaker's gavel fell calling the House to order.

Capitol Notes. The Civil Service Committee of the

House this afternoon reported a resolu-tion asking power to investigate the workings of the Civii Service law. Mr. Stone of Kentucky, a bold, bad Demo-crat, moved an amendment to repeal the Civil Service law altogether. was declared out of order and the committee granted power to investigate. Senator Beck does not grow perma

sently stronger. It is only at intervals that he is able to take his seat to the Senate. He is greatly changed from I robust physical asset